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High Jap Officers Surrender Swords At Government House

WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE

Washington, Sept. 15. British and American experts were to-day reported to be making the preliminary arrangements for a world trade conference to be held in London early in 1946. Associated Press.

New Job For Gen. "Ike"?

KAUSAS CITY, SEPT. 16. PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY SAID THAT ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON HE COULD ANSWER THE QUESTION WHETHER THERE WOULD BE ANY CHANGES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Meanwhile it is indicated in authoritative circles in Washington that the Secretary for War, Mr. Henry Stimson, and the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, as well as the Chief of the United States Army Air Force, General Arnold, will resign.

It is believed in informed circles that General Eisenhower will succeed General Marshall, while General Spantz is considered the logical successor to General Arnold.

Mr. Stimson states that he will hold a Press conference at the White House to-morrow to discuss the filling of several Government vacancies. Associated Press.

EISENHOWER BOUND EAST?

A CHUNGKING MESSAGE STATES THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER, THE CONQUEROR OF WESTERN EUROPE, MAY VISIT CHINA AND JAPAN SHORTLY.

He is in Washington discussing various problems with President Truman and it is suggested that "Ike" will visit Chungking, and then Tokyo to assist General Douglas MacArthur in the organisation of the occupation of Japan. Wireless.

OUT OF THE PAST

Washington, Sept. 16. The State Department published to-day the Paris Peace Conference paper of 1919 disclosing that the then Secretary of State, Robert Lansing believed the time would come when America would "have it out once and for all with Japan" due to Japan's attitude towards China.

Also Adolph Berle, junior, who was a member of the United States delegation, thought the decision to give Shantung Peninsula to Japan "thoroughly dangerous" to United States interest. Wireless.

BÖLOGNA ESCAPE

Bologna, Sept. 16. Fifty-six prisoners have broken out of the Government jail here. In a perfectly planned coup, the jail-breakers first overpowered the cell wardens, and then the gate-keeper and wall-guards. The escape is believed to have been helped from outside. Reuter.

ESCORTED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND AWAY AGAIN UNDER HEAVY GUARD, SIX STALWARTS OF THE COMMANDO REGIMENT ARMED WITH TOMMY-GUNS, MAJOR-GENERAL UMEKICHI OKADA, LOCAL GARRISON COMMANDER, AND VICE-ADMIRAL RUITAKO FUJITA, IN COMMAND OF THE JAPANESE SOUTH CHINA FLEET, YESTERDAY SURRENDERED THEIR SWORDS TO READ-ADMIRAL CECIL HARCOURT AND SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER INSTRUMENT WHICH AWAITED THEM.

BEYOND A CURT INSTRUCTION BY ADMIRAL HARCOURT INFORMING THE JAPANESE OFFICERS OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED, NO COMMUNICATION OF ANY KIND PASSED BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY, WHICH WAS SHORT, SEVERE — AND DIGNIFIED. NEITHER JAPANESE UTTERED A SINGLE WORD THROUGHOUT THE PROCEEDINGS. THEY DID AS THEY WERE BID, STOOD AT ATTENTION WHILE ADMIRAL HARCOURT APPENDED HIS SIGNATURE IN WITNESS, BOWED STIFFLY FROM THE WAIST AND WERE THEN MARCHED AWAY.

It was a scene etched against the background of a magnificently rejuvenated Government House, which gave the Japanese no opportunity of evading the humiliation of their position, and it was perhaps apt that the ceremony should have taken place in the only building which, judging by the spacious grandeur of its interior, had furnished their high ranking officers with moments of pride in achievement.

The visage of Major-General Okada revealed nothing of his thoughts as he surveyed the array of British naval and military chiefs assembled for the ceremony. He was impassive at the end as at the beginning. Admiral Fujita was visibly affected. His hand shook as he signed the surrender document and he was compelled to support his right hand upon his left wrist.

Colour entered into the picture only after the Japanese officers had been led away.

STIRRING SCENES Outside, in the presence of guards of honour provided by the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the First Commandos and the Royal Air Force, the Union Jack was re-hoisted to the grounds of Government House, with stirring ceremonial the national emblem rising slowly to the top of the flag-staff as the band played "God Save The King."

Light refreshments were later served on the lawn and balcony facing the harbour.

At 9.30 p.m., the Colony was treated to a celebratory fireworks display such as had not been witnessed since the Coronation.

Fireworks, Vercy lights and crackers were "let off" from all warships in harbour, the Naval Dockyard and Murray Barracks. This display, together with a searchlight tattoo, provided the community with entertainment much appreciated that the patrols on duty had performed the public who were abroad after the curfew hour of 10 p.m.

SURRENDER DOCUMENT

The Instrument of Surrender reads as follows: "We, Major-General Umekichi Okada and Vice-Admiral Ruitako Fujita, in virtue of the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of all the Japanese Armed Forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated, as proclaimed in Article Two of the Instrument of Surrender signed in Tokyo Bay on 2nd September, 1945, on behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, do hereby unconditionally surrender ourselves and all forces under our control to Rear-Admiral Cecil Harcourt, Japson, C.B., C.B.E., and undertake to carry out all such instructions as may be given by him or under his authority, and to issue all necessary orders for the purpose of giving effect to his instructions."

Given under our hands, this 16th day of September, 1945, at Government House, Hong Kong.

Rear-Admiral Harcourt signed the Surrender on behalf of the United Kingdom as well as on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, China Theatre.

Major-General Umekichi Okada was Garrison Commander at Hong Kong. (Continued on Page 2)

Serious Looting Incident

THE SECOND CASE OF LOOTING OF GOVERNMENT STORES BY A GANG THAT APPEARS TO BE WORKING ON AN ORGANISED SCALE WAS AFFECTED YESTERDAY EVENING FROM QUEEN'S BUILDING.

The loot consisted of several cases of milk and some pairs of shoes from the Australian Red Cross stores awaiting distribution.

Looters, who were said to have been dressed in clothes better than the type that would have ranked them as coolies, took advantage of the partial removal in the afternoon of the Royal Marine guard from the Star Ferry and Queen's Building guard posts.

Entrance into the building was effected through a side window that was broken in and Marines were late in the evening, boarding these up.

SHOOTING ORDER Instructions have now been given Marines on sentry duty to shoot without mercy.

Posts were undermanned during the afternoon to provide for policing in other areas in connection with arrangements for the surrender ceremony.

Another case of looting of Government stores has been reported from the Supreme Court. This occurred on Saturday.

JAPANESE LOOT S'HAU

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 16. SINCE THE END OF THE WAR THE JAPANESE, PRIOR TO OCCUPATION BY ALLIED TROOPS, LOOTED WAREHOUSES, HERE AND DISPOSED OF THE MERCHANDISE AT A FRACTION OF THEIR COST.

They even sold their own military supplies. Business premises and private homes which were occupied by the Japanese, have been returned to their legitimate owners.

A total of 800,000 Japanese civilians are now living in Hongkong, the pre-war Japanese section of Shanghai. Associated Press.

A further batch of 1,046 Japanese prisoners-of-war from the New Territories have been transferred to Shamshuipo Internment Camp.



Major-General Frank Festing, D.S.O. who has come to Hong Kong as the Colony's G.O.C. This picture was taken in Burma where General Festing commanded the famed 36th Division.

Silver Price Increase

Washington, Sept. 15. The removal of the United States ceiling price on purchases of foreign silver and a simultaneous increase in the price paid by the Treasury to domestic producers is urged by Senator McCarran of the Senate Silver Committee in a letter to President Truman.

The present ceiling is 45 cents per fine ounce.

Senator McCarran asserts that the domestic production of silver needs stimulation because of the universal worldwide demand for this metal for monetary use. The Senator quotes the report of Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley, saying that the American Government under the lend lease scheme has supplied to foreign countries over 400,000,000 ounces of silver for coinage purposes, of which 329,555,365 went to the British Empire. Reuter.

Japanese Fanatics Still A Menace

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16. JAPANESE WAR-MONGERS ARE GOING UNDER GROUND BENEATH THE VERY NOSES OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES, SAYS GORDON WALKER, WHOSE DESPATCH FROM TOKYO, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY IN LONDON'S INFLUENTIAL SUNDAY CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER, "THE OBSERVER."

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF TERRORISM H A N G OVER THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AS THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES BEGIN THE TASK OF ROUNDING UP WAR CRIMINALS. THE INTENSE POLITICAL STRUGGLE CONTINUES, WIDE CLEAVAGES AMONG THE JAPANESE RESULTING FROM THE EMPEROR'S DECISION TO SURRENDER.

Walker states that in the Imperial Hotel, where high-ranking American officers are living side by side with some of Japan's less savoury political characters, a telephone call to Prince Konoye was overheard on Friday in which the deputy Premier was openly warned to take precautions against assassination.

INTENSE FEAR

Walker said: "Earlier, I had had a revealing talk with two highly placed Japanese anti-militarists. Not only did they express concern over their own personal safety, but they even warned me about the writings of subversive elements. Their entire attitude was one of intense fear of what they labelled 'Japanese hotheads'. They talked in whispers, and even when a Japanese appeared they signalled each other, and broke off conversation. Later, they arranged another meeting, but urged that it be made in a place where they would not be seen talking to an American."

When the Emperor overrode the army clique and accepted the Potsdam declaration terms, at least one branch of the Army immediately planned a demonstration and coup d'etat.

GRIM FACTS

Led by General Anami, War Minister under Admiral Suzuki, it was aimed chiefly at such surrender advocates as Prince Konoye. The insurgents first petitioned the people by leaflet to resist the government of Prince Hagashi Kuni, and demand that the war should go on. When the Emperor despatched an envoy to Manila at General MacArthur's request, the insurgents attempted to intercept the envoy, who reported this movement to General MacArthur. General Anami himself committed harakiri, and the Army group he led went underground, presumably under new leadership.

GESTAPO WORKING

Whether or not the Army will again attempt a coup is not known. But one thing is

certain, age-old Samurai groups which, in more modern times, have maintained the same aims under such names as the Black Ocean Society, the Black Dragon Society and the Veterans' Association, who have permeated every phase of Japanese affairs right up to the last months, will not suddenly lay aside their ambitions, and give up without a struggle. One of the best pieces of evidence of their continued attempts to keep their fingers in the pie is the "clever" manoeuvres by which they have kept the Japanese Gestapo not only in operation but also armed. Reuter.

Closely Guarded Secret

LONDON, SEPT. 15. LORD WAVELL IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT SHORTLY ON HIS RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH THE NEW LABOUR GOVERNMENT REGARDING INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM.

According to some reports, the statement may be made early next week, but this is not yet confirmed. First, it is pointed out, the Viceroy will report to the Government of India the result of his conference with the Prime Minister, Major Clement Attlee, and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence.

An announcement, however, it is thought here, will not be long delayed. Thus far the nature of the forthcoming statement is a closely-guarded secret, but in view of the promptness with which the new Labour Government asked Lord Wavell to return for consultations, and the extensive character of the recent conferences in Whitehall, the outcome of the labours in the first move regarding India is awaited with intense interest. Reuter.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE RE-OPENING

TO-DAY

OF

THE SODA FOUNTAIN & CAFE

GROUND FLOOR, WINDSOR HOUSE

OPEN DAILY

9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONG KONG

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

REPATRIATION

1. Will the following persons please assemble at Queen's Pier at 1 p.m. on Monday, September 17, 1945, for embarkation for Australia:

Mr. G. Lyon-Mackenzie.
Mr. S. W. Williamson.
Mr. W. Odowitz.
Mr. W. V. Ahern.
Mr. J. Johnston.
Mr. A. L. Cole.
Mr. E. L. Jones.
Mr. J. M. Smith.

2. Will the following persons please stand by for embarkation on or about Tuesday, September 18, 1945 for United Kingdom:

"A" Stanley: Mr. H. N. Hardie
Mrs. R. Simpson.
Miss D. Simpson.

"B" Hong Kong:
Mr. A. E. Marker.
Mr. A. C. Meredith.
Mrs. V. Murrell.
Dr. J. H. Montgomery.
Mrs. J. H. Montgomery.
Miss L. Pierre-Morant.
Prof. R. Simpson.
Miss L. Carmona (57, Kimberley Road, 3rd floor, Kowloon).

Mr. R. Carmona.
Miss N. Carmona.
Mr. J. W. Deakin.
Mr. E. Kennard.
Miss M. A. Taylor.
Mr. F. W. Ginter.
Mr. P. V. Reveley.
Mrs. E. M. Philipps.
Rev. C. Brown.
Commander C. Still.
Mr. C. Cairns.
Mr. W. L. Morrison.
Mr. G. Swan.
Mr. J. R. Wyatt.
Mr. B. H. Church.
Mr. A. C. Wilcox.

Embarkation times will be notified later but the Hong Kong persons mentioned in "B" above are advised to contact Mr. R. Maynard on Tuesday morning.

C.A.A. Office.
1st floor, 11 K. & Shai Bank.
15th September, 1945.

NOTICE

REPATRIATION

1. All persons of European race (except those set out in paragraph 2) who desire repatriation should apply personally to this office with following particulars:

- Surname and initials.
- Sex.
- Age.
- Married or Single.
- Nationality.
- Present occupation.
- Address and telephone number.
- Destination.
- Remarks.

2. This notice does not refer to the following persons:

- Present Residents of Stanley Camp.
- Present Residents of St. George's Mansions Camp.
- Members of the volunteer forces, their wives, families and dependants. (These will be dealt with by the O.C. Troops and orders will be issued shortly by the volunteer forces concerned).
- Staffs of Government departments and essential service organizations. (These will be dealt with by separate circular to Heads of Departments and Controllers).

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Hong Kong Bank Building.
(1st floor).

13th September, 1945.

NOTICE

Consumers having Gas Meters and Appliances on hire from this Company are requested to communicate with us, giving details of such Meters and Appliances, stating if they wish to retain them, and what repairs, if any, are required.

Date of resumption of gas supply will be notified later.

F. GOODWIN,
Controller of Gas.

Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1945.

POSITION WANTED

Public School man, aged 46 had 22 years business experience in Hong Kong and South China outposts, also acted as Company Secretary for several years, and able to speak Cantonese, seeks executive position of responsibility. Medically fit and prepared to stay in Hong Kong in order to revive business until last evacuation when essential take leave to ensure fitness for future. Reason for wishing change of position due desire to better future prospects. Write "Secretary", c/o "The China Mail".

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Stocks of Petroleum Products, etc., other than those held by Government Departments and the recognized Essential Services Departments, must be declared and reported to the Deputy Fuel Controller (Oils) at Shell House (3rd floor) before 5 p.m. on September 20, 1945.

The Petroleum Products, etc., covered by this order, and the units in which they should be reported, are: Gasoline (Petrol), gallons; Kerosene, gallons; Kerosene Distillate, Drums of 50 A. G.; Lubricating Oil (all grades), gallons; Diesel Fuel (Light and Heavy including Solar Oil), Drums of 50 A. G.; Crude Petroleum Oil, Drums of 50 A. G.; Alcohol, gallons.

Particulars to be reported are—(1) Name of owner, (2) address, (3) location of stocks, (4) How acquired, if purchased giving date and source of purchase.

Failure to comply with this order will render such stocks liable to confiscation, and the offender liable to penalties under the Defence Regulations.

J. B. HARRISON,
Deputy Controller (Oils),
Fuel Control.

Hong Kong, September 13, 1945.

NOTICE

Certain Australian Red Cross supplies will shortly be available for distribution. All persons who have been released from Prisoner-of-war internment Camps and are not working with essential service organizations are invited to furnish the Colonial Secretary's Office with the following particulars in writing: Name, age, sex, address, where interned.

Heads of Departments and Controllers have already been requested to supply numbers of essential service personnel.

Colonial Secretary's Office
12th September, 1945.

POLICE WARNING

An organization calling themselves the "Special Action Squad" and claiming a connection with the British Army Intelligence Service are making illegal demands on the public. The members of the organization usually produce a card with the heading "Certificate Special Service Action Service Corps, Hong Kong". Any member of the public being troubled by this organization is requested to hand the card over to the nearest police officer, or in cases where this action is impracticable make an immediate report to the nearest Police Station.

C. H. SANSOM, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police)

POLICE NOTICE

Members of the public are requested to report without delay at the nearest Police Station the presence of any Japanese, Korean or Formosan still remaining at large in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

C. H. SANSOM, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police)
Hong Kong.
13th September, 1945.

H.K.V.D.C. NOTICE

Advances of Pay.

Advances of pay will be made to all mobilized ranks H.K.V.D.C., who are living out of barracks (other than those seconded to Essential Services) at Volunteer Headquarters, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. September 16, 1945.

Officers will please bring L.P.C.s and Other Ranks their Pay Books.

E. N. THURSDY, Major,
Adj. H.K.V.D.C.

NOTICE

Medical Services in Dec. 1941.

Owing to the exceptional circumstances prevailing at the time, it is probable that a number of doctors, nurses, dispensers, stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, etc., did not receive their due remuneration for service under the Civilian Medical Defence Scheme. Such persons are invited to send to Medical Headquarters, 1st Floor, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, particulars of such service in order that steps can be taken to issue pay warrants.

(Sd.) P. S. Selwyn-Clarke,
Director of Medical & Sanitary Services.

THE CHINA MAIL

Registered Offices:
Windsor House, (1st floor)
Des Voeux Road, C.
Hong Kong.
Telephone: 32812 & 24054
Editor—W. J. Keates, Esq.

NEW ERA

Announcement that British and American experts in Washington are discussing preliminary arrangements for a world trade conference in 1946 seems, on the face of it, a pretty dull news item. But make no mistake about it. If it means what we believe it to mean, it promises to mark the passing of another important milestone in the advance towards a more intelligent world order. It will bring forth decisions which will affect each and everyone of us. And to our ultimate advantage. The rebuilding of the shattered organization of world trade would be no light task even if the objectives were limited to an attempt at restoration of the sort of system of exchange of goods between nations that existed prior to the war. The ideal now set forth, of organising a more equitable distribution of economic necessities throughout the globe, will call for much greater exertions. In the stupendous undertaking which is to come the essential principle will be co-operation among the nations of the world, which means a working agreement between governments and an assurance of adherence to agreements. It is doubtful whether we shall see any return to the old system of external trade by individual traders or firms, fixing their deals independently of co-operation within a world scheme. Some sort of State control of external trade is essential although internally, merchants may carry on their trade without the framework provided by the State.

Of what precisely is involved in such measures of State control, this Colony is destined to have an interesting foretaste in the coming months. As Admiral Harcourt pointed out in his broadcast on Saturday night, for some time to come, all shipping, all production, all distribution of raw materials are under Government control, and unless the needs of the Colony are communicated through Service channels, little or nothing will ever reach here. The controls that have been established within the Colony will function, therefore, for some considerable time, which, perhaps, is just as well as there is just a possibility that the main structure may need to be maintained after the re-establishment of civil administration. Not that we are by any means advocates of control for its own sake. Controllers must not be multiplied until there is virtually a controller in every home and family at every hour of the day to tell us what we have to do. There is always a danger that once the validity and excellence of control for control's sake is admitted, there is no end to it. The test is whether the controls exerted have their justification in benefits for the common man, wherever he may be found.

DEATH OF MRS. DARBY

News has been received in the Colony of the death early this month of Mrs. Darby, wife of Lieut.-Col. Darby of the Salvation Army, in Chungking.

Mrs. Darby was the step-mother of Miss Grace Darby, who is expecting to leave for Australia to-day.

Lieut.-Col. Darby is expected to arrive in the Colony shortly.

Italian Peace Treaty May Take Some Time

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16. REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT THE DISCUSSION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE SETTLEMENT WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN IN ADDITION TO THE TWO IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED PARTIES, AUSTRIA, CANADA, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

It is generally expected that the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Galeazzo Ciano, will head an Italian delegation which may fly to London to put Italy's case before the conference, and that he would be accompanied by Count Visconti Venosta, who has been acting as chairman to the special committee sitting in Rome to examine all aspects of the Italian peace settlement. Yugoslavia will also doubtless wish to send special representatives.

The invitation extended yesterday by the Council of Foreign Ministers to all those united nations who were at war with Italy to submit their views on the Italian peace settlement in writing, if they so desired, confirms the impression that the final draft treaty will take some considerable time.

SURRENDER SCENE

(Continued from Page 1)

Kong, Vice-Admiral Ruitako Fujita was in command of the Japanese South China Fleet.

HIGH OFFICERS PRESENT

Those present included: Major-General Pan Hwa-kue (as Chinese Observer), Colonel Adrian Williamson (as U.S. Observer) and Captain W. B. Creery, R.C.N. (as Canadian Observer). Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral D. B. Fisher, C.B., C.B.E., Rear Admiral C. S. Daniel, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Flag Officer Commanding, 1st Battle Squadron; Captain J. A. S. Eccles, C.B.E., R.N.; Captain H. F. Wright, O.B.E., R.N. (Captain Superintendent Dockyard, Hong Kong); Captain E. G. Clifford, R.N. (Chief of Staff to G.-in-C. Hong Kong); Captain H. T. Fleming, R.N. (Assistant G.O.S. to G.-in-C. Hong Kong); Captain A. C. G. Madden, R.N. (H.M.S. Anson); Captain P. V. McLaughlin, R.N. (H.M.S. Swiftsure); Captain E. G. McGregor, D.S.O., R.N. (H.M.S. Kempenfelt); Captain A. M. Kimmings, R.N. (Chief of Naval Information (Pacific)); Major-General P. W. Hoang Kong; Brigadier Kay (Canadian Observer); Brigadier MacDougall (Chief Civil Affairs Officer); Group Captain Corbally, R.A.F.; Mr. Gimson (Colonial Secretary—returning to U.K.); Mr. John Keswick (Political Liaison Officer) and Air Commodore G. Bartholomew, observing on behalf of the British Ambassador, Chungking.

SHORT SPEECH

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Admiral Harcourt said: "That concludes the formalities of the surrender of the Japanese armed forces in this Colony. We will shortly proceed to the ceremony of the rehoisting of the Union Jack in the grounds of Government House."

"After that we will repair to our several tasks of making good the ravages inflicted on this Colony by the war so that in conjunction with our Chinese, American and other Allies we may play our part in the re-establishment of peace and prosperity in the Pacific."

B.B.C. CORRESPONDENT'S BROADCAST

The following description of the surrender ceremony was broadcast last night by the well-known B.B.C. war correspondent, Edward Ward:

At four o'clock on this brilliant Sunday afternoon, Major-General Umekichi Okada, former garrison commander of Hong Kong, and Vice-Admiral Ruitako Fujita, former commander of the Japanese South China Fleet, unconditionally surrendered themselves and all the forces under their control to Rear-Admiral Harcourt, Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong. The ceremony took place in the magnificent Government House which the Japanese re-built during their occupation and which is perhaps the only good legacy they left behind them.

I drove up there with my colleague Stan Maxted who has just arrived in Hong Kong in the Duke of York, and as we drove up to Government House an hour and a half before the ceremony was due to begin, the road leading up to it was already lined with detachments of the Royal Navy in spotless white tropical uniforms.

TROOPS FORM UP

We went into the building, climbed the stairs and picked a good point of vantage on the wide balcony which looks down on all sides on the great hall. Below us were two tables: one with four chairs and the other opposite it with only one.

Spectators began to arrive and gather in the hall below and on the balcony.

Photographers set up their cameras. I went outside on to the balcony which overlooks the courtyards and entrance of Government House.

British troops began forming up round the square. Immediately in front of the building were detachments of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

Next came a guard of honour provided by Number One Commando in which more than forty British Regiments were represented and commanded by Captain Dick Turpin who, believe it or not, lives in York.

JAPANESE ARRIVE

A brown staff car drew up outside the gate. Out of it jumped some commando troops in field service dress and wearing their green berets. They were followed by two Japanese—the admiral and the general—who were accompanied by Captain Eccles who commands H.M.S. Indomitable and who speaks fluent Japanese. A little procession started round the grass plot in the centre of the courtyard.

First the commandos then the two Japanese signatories and then several more commandos, all with Sten guns very much at the ready. The party marched into Government House and the Japanese were put into a room, still under the armed guard, at the side of the main hall.

More and more spectators arrived until both the hall and the balcony above were quite crowded. Then Admiral Harcourt came in and took his seat at the middle of the larger table. On his right sat Major-General Pan Hwa-kue, the Chinese observer of the surrender and on his left Colonel Adrian Williamson who was observing for the United States and Captain W. B. Creery, R.C.N., who was doing the same for Canada. Admiral Harcourt made a signal and the two Japanese signatories were brought in. They stood behind the single chair at the table opposite while Admiral Harcourt read out the instrument of surrender. Behind the Commander-in-Chief stood Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Rear Admiral D. B. Fisher, Rear Admiral C. S. Daniel, Major-General Frank Festing, G.O.C. Hong Kong, and many other high ranking naval and military officers.

SWORDS SURRENDERED

After the signing, Admiral Harcourt ordered the Japanese to hand over their swords. General Okada's face was masklike as he unbelievedly handed over what must have been his most cherished possession to Captain Eccles who passed it on to Admiral Harcourt who leant it against the table beside him. When the Japanese admiral handed over his, it was placed beside the other.

The two Japanese bowed stiffly from the waist and Admiral Harcourt curtly bowed in return from his sitting position. It had all been very dignified, very correct. But the next part of the ceremony was perhaps the most impressive of all.

FLAG RAISING

Admiral Harcourt read a short address saying that the surrender formalities were concluded and that shortly the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack in the grounds of Government House would take place.

I went out on to the balcony again, just in time to see the two Japanese being marched back to the car which was to take them back to imprisonment.

Admiral Harcourt and Major-General Pan then inspected the guards of honour drawn up outside Government House. After which came the most impressive part of all. The Royal Marine band struck up the national anthem and as it was being played an able seaman very slowly hoisted the Union Jack on the flagstaff opposite the gate. And then pandemonium broke loose in the harbour as every warship thundered out a twenty-one gun salute. From where I stood I could see the flashes which almost blotted out the harbour, and the roars echoed and re-echoed from the face of the peak opposite. But that wasn't all. Corals of the Fleet Air Arm roared overhead at almost housetop level and then the band of the Royal Marines struck up the national anthem and the detachments of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines marched out.

FINAL HUMILIATION

They were followed by the Royal Marine commando pipe band which led the guard of Honour of Number One commando out of the courtyard. And thus ended a great and impressive ceremony. It was one which must have touched the hearts of everyone present but none more than the inhabitants of Hong Kong who have suffered so much during these past years at the hands of the Japanese. And it must have done their hearts good to see this final humiliation of the enemy.

DUKE OF WINDSOR VISITING HOME

New York, Sept. 16. His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, will visit the Royal family in England early in October. It is said that the Duchess will not be accompanying him. — Associated Press.

HUNT ON FOR TOGO IN JAPAN

A hunt is on in Japan for Shigenori Togo, who was Japanese Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbour. This short-sighted pro-German peace negotiations at the time Japanese bombers were speeding towards Pearl Harbour and is now high on General MacArthur's list of war criminals.

Only four Ministers of that cabinet are still at large. — Reuter.

Major Ian Coster, R.M., editor of the South-East Asia Command publication, "The Peninsula", has left by air for Calcutta.

Major M. Talan and Major R. W. P. Simmonds have left by air for Shanghai.

RADIO

MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1945.

ZBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 690 Kilocycles and from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 8.00-10.00 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles, H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Arensky—The D. Miller.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Dance Music.
1.30 p.m.—Variety with Arthur Ankey.
2.00 p.m.—Close down.
6.30 p.m.—A Scottish Programme.
7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
7.10 p.m.—Film Selections.
7.40 p.m.—A Dance Programme.
8.15 p.m.—The Road and Lys Gauty in a French Programme.
8.30 p.m.—Glazounov—Scenes de Ballet.
9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
9.10 p.m.—Compositions of Liszt.
9.40 p.m.—Light Opera Selections.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News and Highlights from the Newspapers.
10.10 p.m.—Marek Weber & His Orchestra.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

PUBLIC NOTICES

M/V "Kwok Kwong" for Macao & Kwong Chow Wan.

Sailing 18th September, 1945.

Passengers and Cargoes are accepted per the above vessel. For full particulars please apply to:—

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NOTICE

THE SUPREME COURT

Information is required of the whereabouts of:—

- The Seals of the Supreme Court.
- Papers, files and other documents of:—
 - the Companies' Registry,
 - the Probate Registry,
 - the Bankruptcy Court,
 - the Land Office, and
 - the Marriage Registry.
- Any other papers, documents, files, furniture, books, typewriters, stationery, etc. belonging to the Supreme Court or the offices of the Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor.

Please write or telephone to Captain Botelho, Supreme Court, Telephone No. 25052.

(Signed) GEORGE STRICKLAND,
Colonel, C.A.
Legal Branch.

16th September, 1945.

Atomic Energy Must Be Made To Work For Man

The atomic bomb means the end of war, or the end of the human race. So much is already clear. At present it is the closely guarded secret of the United States and British Governments.

It will, and should, remain such until the treaties of peace covering the conclusion of both the European and Pacific wars have been negotiated and signed.

Humanity will then wake up to a New Age, an age in which armies and navies and air forces will have ceased, overnight, to have significance; an age, too, in which the power of total destruction, on an unlimited scale, will be absolute.

To harness atomic energy for constructive purposes will no doubt take years of research, although there is no reason to suppose that it cannot and will not be done.

But self-propelled and self-guided atomic rockets, with the limited range, and a destructive capacity almost beyond human imagination, are possibilities of the immediate future.

Against these no surface target, ashore or afloat, can hope to survive.

For the moment a physical power of destruction never possessed by man, or dreamed of save imaginative prophets of genius, like H. G. Wells, is vested in the Anglo-Saxon races.

Their responsibility is almost as terrifying as the weapon they have brought into existence and now command.

In order to prevent the annihilation of the human race they will have to use their power to bring to an end, for ever, the era of "power politics."

That, and nothing less than that, is the measure of the task which confronts them.

BRAINS AND MORALS
The most formidable obstacle is human nature itself. Over and over again, in the history of the world, it has fallen below the level of events and of conditions, with disastrous consequences.

The truth of the matter is that men are very clever, and not very good. Their brains are far better than their morals. They discover and invent all sorts of ingenious and fantastic things; and then, instead of allowing them to give us all a fuller and a happier life, they devote them to the purposes of wilful destruction.

In the words of Prof. Crew: "Science has given matches to grubby mischievous little boys, who with them have set the world alight in a blaze of hatred and misery, whereas they should have used to light the candle standing upon the altar of truth."

Thus it has always been. Steam, electricity, the internal combustion engine, wireless, the conquest of the air, could have conferred immeasurable benefits upon mankind.

But while science advanced, human nature stood still. So

TWO DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS DISCUSS TODAY THE ATOMIC BOMB FROM DIVERSE ANGLES. MR. ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P., UNDERLINES HIS STUPENDOUS POWER NOW REPOSING FOR GOOD OR ILL IN THE HANDS OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES; PROFESSOR A. O. RANKINE, OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, EXPLAINS THE ATOM AND WHAT "SPLITTING THE ATOM" MEANS.

we got bigger and better cannon, the tank, the flame-thrower, the submarine, and the bomber.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE

To-day we are faced with the biggest single invention that has ever occurred in the field of physical science: an invention that can kill us

BY ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P.

all quite quickly, or alternatively produce a source of power capable of giving us a life of ease and of leisure.

Is humanity going to be able to make the gigantic mental and moral leap forward which is now necessary for its survival? Upon the answer to this question the fate of our species depends.

Now that the physicists have done their work, under the impetus of war, it is time to call the psychologists to our aid. They have been neglected for too long by the politicians.

The greatest of them, Freud, foresaw the very thing that has happened.

Freud maintained, with considerable justification, that our instincts are stronger than our reason, and that two basic instincts are always struggling for supremacy within each one of us.

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These are the instinct of love or life, and the instinct of destruction or death.

He further maintained that, if the instinctive desires of man are thwarted or restricted beyond a certain point, he becomes an enemy of civilisation and culture, and his instinct to destroy completely overcomes his instinct to create and to live.

Hitler was a typical example of this.

What we have now to do, as a matter of desperate urgency, is to discover some solution between the instinctive claims of the individual and the social claims of a civilised world community. So far every attempt to do this has miserably failed.

But this time it is, literally a matter of life or death for all of us. If we fail we cannot hope to survive.

Turning from the psychological to the mechanical plane, one fact already emerges with startling clarity.

The San Francisco Charter is no longer adequate.

In the long run it is quite impossible that a weapon of such terrible power should remain the exclusive property of one nation, or group of nations. Counter-measures would assuredly be taken by others.

and, in time, they would succeed—with consequences that are too frightful to contemplate.

Sooner, rather than later, the atomic bomb must be con-

ferred to a world authority with effective power, charged with the specific duty of establishing the reign of international law.

No world authority consisting of separate sovereign states will keep the peace unless those sovereign states are prepared to submit unconditionally to its decisions and to place their armed forces unreservedly at its disposal.

AN ISSUE TO FACE

As long as the great Powers reserve to themselves the right of veto, the Charter of San Francisco can give no guarantee of peace.

Here is an issue that must be squarely faced.

Great Britain and the United States have a sacred duty to humanity to see that this weapon is given to no hands but those of a world authority wielding supreme and unchallengeable power.

Unless and until that authority is established they have no right to divulge the awful secret now in their possession.

It was not established at San Francisco.

Once again humanity stands at the cross-roads, but on this occasion the crisis is mortal.

The creation of a world organisation with the authority and power necessary to discharge the functions of an international police force, and to maintain the rule of law, has long been considered a desirable objective. Now it is essential.

But mechanics alone are not enough. There must also be a fundamental revolution in the human heart and spirit.

Perhaps it required a Great Fear to bring about this revolution before it was too late.

HOW THE ATOM IS SPLIT

BY PROFESSOR A. O. RANKINE, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Suppose that we could label the atoms of hydrogen and oxygen which constitute half a pint of water. Imagine, too, this water to be thrown away and allowed, by natural processes such as evaporation into clouds, falling rain, and currents in rivers and oceans, to get thoroughly mixed up with all the rest of the water in the world.

Then, perhaps, someone in a far distant future generation—for such mixing would take a very long time—might count the labelled atoms in a half pint of water taken from whatever source he pleased. How many would he find? The answer is about 2,000.

This rather fantastic illustration—for it would not be practicable to do the experiment—is intended to convey some idea more capable of being grasped than numerical statements, of what hosts of atoms here are, and how exceedingly minute they must be.

Yet, in spite of their smallness, and the indivisibility implied (incorrectly) by their name, each is built up of still tinier things, and can be subdivided, or split, by processes which have now become of such intense interest.

Every atom has a central core, or nucleus, which occupies only a small part of the whole volume but comprises nearly all the weight. Circulating round it there is a group of electrons—tiny particles of negative electricity—the number of which determines the chemical nature of the atom.

The atomic nucleus is, with one exception, itself composite. It has three principal components called protons, neutrons and electrons. The proton, one of the "heavy" parts of the nucleus, is charged with positive electricity equal in amount to the negative charge of an electron.

The neutron has the same weight as a proton, but is electrically uncharged—hence its name.

There are always more protons than electrons in the nucleus, so that, as a whole, it possesses a positive electric charge.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The electrical balance is achieved in the whole normal atom by the requisite number of the nucleus. Notice that it is possible for the same nuclear charge to correspond to different nuclear weights, according to the relative number of protons, and neutrons in the nucleus.

Thus we get what are called isotopes of the same chemical element—atoms with like chemical properties but different in weight. Nearly all elements as they occur in nature are mixtures of isotopes, which, being so similar chemically, are extraordinarily difficult to separate from one another.

CONSTANTLY RECURRING
There, then, we have a picture of the constitution of atoms—imperfect, no doubt, but sufficient to enable us to appreciate dimly what splitting them means.

In a sense, splitting atoms is constantly recurring on a large scale without much notice being taken of it. It is comparatively easy to knock off one or more of the orbital electrons on the outskirts of an atom.

Our present concern is not this superficial rupture, but with the disintegration of the very heart of the atom.

Some of the heavier elements—uranium is one and radium is another—have very complicated atomic nuclei in which the arrangement of the large numbers of protons, neutrons, and electrons are—what shall we say?—not very comfortable, and by throwing out a sort of Jonah, can make themselves more so.

In this process energy is set free in the form of the particles shot out.

Lord Rutherford, in 1919, did in fact use some of these naturally swift particles from radium in the first successful attempts to split the nuclei of the lighter elements which themselves display no natural radio-activity. It was he who first used the term "splitting an atom."

Since then much laboratory progress has been made, especially in the discovery of other particles, such as the neutron in a free state, with which to bombard the atoms of the material under investigation.

This, then, is the basis of the method of atom splitting—to shoot out suitable particles aimed at a target made of the material it is proposed to disintegrate.

But if great amounts of atomic energy are to be made available quickly, it is not enough that only those atoms actually hit by the projectiles used should be split.

For an effective atomic bomb much more is required; all, or at least a large proportion, of the atoms in the target must explode practically at the same moment, just as a whole charge of T.N.T. does.

SUDDEN RELEASE OF POWER

This cumulative atom-splitting has been achieved. By suitable choices of the triggering projectile and the target material, the target atoms, burst by the action of direct hits themselves, eject fragments which strike their neighbours and split them in like manner. The same process progresses through the substance with almost infinite rapidity, and this sudden release of such enormous power produces the great heat and pressure effects which have been so vividly described.

The nature of the target material has been revealed. It is uranium. But not the whole of the uranium can be employed. There are several isotopes of this element mixed together in the mineral in which it occurs naturally.

Only one of these possesses the property of nuclear fission, as it is called; this power of propagating the atomic explosion through itself. If left mixed with the other isotopes the surge of disintegration is prevented from progressing.

Hence the need for extracting from the ore this particular fraction of the uranium, a process the difficulty of which may be judged from the time and money announced to have been spent on the realisation of the atomic bomb.

NOTICE

REPATRIATION

The sailing for the UNITED KINGDOM notified for Tuesday has been postponed until Wednesday 19th September, 1945.

The following additional persons are requested to stand by for Wednesday:

"A" STANLEY—

Mr. W. E. Asley
Mrs. A. A. Bond
Mrs. D. Cauthery and child
Mrs. N. C. Davis and three children

Mr. E. J. Foy and two children
Mrs. D. Perry and two children

Mr. M. Karag
Mrs. D. Ormiston
Mrs. S. Owen-Hughes

Mr. W. Rees-Harris
Mrs. M. Mather
Miss M. Smalley

Miss J. Smalley
Miss H. Balchin
Miss N. Wentworth

Miss J. Armstrong
Mrs. D. Glanville
Miss F. Barlett

Miss B. Bicheno
Miss K. M. Anderson
Mr. C. L. Crampton

Mrs. C. L. Crampton
Miss I. M. Blanchett
Mr. J. Bailey

Mrs. W. Dalsiel
Mrs. J. Faid
Mrs. G. M. McClatchie

Miss F. McClatchie
Mr. G. A. Pentecost
Mr. A. G. Dalsiel

Mr. A. F. Cechrane
Mr. W. Spence
Mr. S. D. Begg

Mr. M. Welburn
Mr. S. W. Minshall
Mr. W. G. Sewell

Mrs. H. Sewell and three children

Mr. A. Stalker
Mrs. M. Stalker

Miss K. Stalker
Miss K. Brameld
Miss D. Sage

Miss M. Hearson
Miss E. M. Beavin
Miss J. Oram

Miss M. Jay
Miss C. Cunningham
Mr. E. V. Hopkinson

Mrs. E. V. Hopkinson
Miss S. Bander
Miss E. Naylor

Miss M. Sully
Mrs. M. Steel
Mr. L. McRae

Miss M. B. Hall
Mr. M. Annett
Miss E. Byrne

Miss E. Buckland
Mr. O. Basham
Mr. J. Clark

Miss M. Fisher
Mr. A. Lamb
Mr. G. P. Murphy

Mr. J. Ralston
Mr. S. H. Langston
Mrs. S. H. Langston

Mr. J. A. Simpson
Mr. G. O. Whitley
Mr. F. L. Rea

Mr. G. Woodward
"B" HONG KONG—

Mrs. F. Tyrtoff (Italian Consul)
Mr. H. E. Foy (H.K. & S'hai Bank)

Mr. S. W. Perry (H.K. & S'hai Bank)
Miss M. J. Pelletier (Room 205, National Commercial Bank Bldg.)

Mr. H. Hall (St. George's Mansions, Kowloon)

Mr. T. Tallon (I. & E. Dept.)
Mr. A. L. Powell (I. & E. Dept.)

C.A.A. Office,
H.K. & S'hai Bank Bldg., 1st Floor.

16th September, 1945.

NOTICE

Robertson Wilson & Co., Ltd. hope to open office shortly. Mean- while enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, Managing Director, o/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

NOTICE

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, representative for the East, o/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION KOWLOON SUB-AGENCY (Peninsula Hotel)

Please note that this Sub-Agency is also open and that all enquiries concerning accounts kept with this Sub-Agency should be referred to us direct and not to the Head Office in Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO MARINERS HONG KONG HARBOUR LSAVAGE OPERATIONS

Details: Salvage operations are taking place at the following positions:

- (1) On the west wall adjacent to the dry dock at Royal Naval Yard, Hong Kong.
- (2) In the dockyard chamber, Hong Kong.
- (3) In the vicinity of Nos. 6 and 7 berths.

Remarks: A red flag will be hoisted when diving is in progress. All vessels are warned when in the vicinity of any of the above positions, to proceed as slow as possible compatible with safe navigation.

Charts affected: Nos. 1459, 3280, 1466

Authority: Naval Authorities.

J. JOLLY, Harbour Master.

Hong Kong.
16th September, 1945.

NOTICE

We have resumed work in our old offices, 4th floor, French Bank Building.

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LORD LOUIS STANDING NO NONSENSE

SOCCER

England Scrapes Through

BELFAST, SEPT. 15. VERNON MORGAN, REUTER'S SPORTS EDITOR, REPORTS THAT 4,000 PEOPLE SAW ENGLAND GAIN A NARROW 1-0 VICTORY OVER IRELAND IN THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH OF THE SEASON AT WINDSOR PARK THIS AFTERNOON.

England's all-star Services' side did not combine too well and although, territorially, they had much the best of matters Ireland might easily have pulled off a surprising win in one of their many daring raids.

It was as well for England that they too had in Swift, of Manchester City, a really sound goalkeeper. Matthews and Morgenson were the pick of the English attack and deserved to be the combination to get the winning goal. Frank See Stoke City's Chinese right-half was the pick of the halves, with Scott of Arsenal and a new cap from West Bromwich at left-back, Kinsell, reliable defender, Iden Vernon and Breen, right-back, Ormiston, of Belfast Celtic, and Blackpool's right-half Todd were outstanding for Ireland. Manchester City's inside-left Peter Doherty was the best of a dashing forward line.

The referee disallowed two English goals—one in each half—for offside and the other for handling, both of which were not generally obvious to the crowd.

There was a last-minute team alteration, Feen of Linsfield taking Butlin's place at left-back.

Ireland's forwards were a dashing lot, but England held the advantage in the opening stages and lost valuable chances by over-elaboration.

Swift, who was in fine form, saved a free-kick by McMillan in beautiful style, while at the other end the Irish goal had several narrow squeaks, but "Jackinbo" Breen was very safe.

England were the better side and should have been at least one goal up at the interval, which came with the score 0-0.—Reuter.

BAD DAY FOR HOME TEAMS

LONDON, SEPT. 15. HOME TEAMS HAD A VERY POOR DAY IN THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE GAMES THIS AFTERNOON, ONLY 15 OUT OF 42 BEING SUCCESSFUL.

They did particularly badly in League Three where in both divisions not a single home team gained both points. The fourth Saturday of the season saw the finish of a hundred per cent. records. Chester and Queens' Park Rangers alone started the day with these records, but Chester went down.

Aberdeen retained their unbeaten record and head the Scottish League first division, having a point lead over Motherwell as the result of their draw with Hibernian. The best away win of the day was Queen's Park Amateur's victory over Motherwell, where the former's international centre-forward Harris scored both goals. Glasgow Rangers, who are now in third place as a result of their east away win at Lanark, were well served by the Everton forward Gillick, who scored twice. Celtic, in beating Hamilton Academicals, registered their first League win—and now only Clyde of this division remain without a victory. Two of St. Mirren's goals by which they beat the Hearts came from the penalty spot with Reid the sharpshooter on both occasions. A second half goal enabled Dundee to secure the leadership of the Scottish League second division. Raith Rovers had a big win over Dundee United.—Reuter.

WILLIAMS GOES TO WALSHALL

Walsall, Sept. 15. Wolverhampton Wanderers tonight bought the Walsall and England goalkeeper Williams for an undisclosed fee, which is said to be about 5,000 sterling. Chelsea were also angling for his services. Twenty-four year old P. T. sergeant-instructor Williams won wartime reputation with the Royal Air Force. He played for England against Wales and France last season.—Reuter.

The Scottish swimmer Nancy Riech did not establish a new British record for the 100 yards women's free-style event. She equalled her own record.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI CIVILIANS GROW ANXIOUS

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 16.—FOREIGN CONTROL OVER SUCH VITAL CENTRES AS THE POWER, WATER, TELEPHONE AND GAS PLANTS IS NOW IN OPERATION A MONTH AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER. THE DISARMAMENT AND SEGREGATION OF THE JAPANESE IS PROCEEDING SLOWER THAN HAD BEEN HOPED, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE JOB COULD BE COMPLETED IN SHANGHAI WITHIN FIVE DAYS AND WITHOUT INCIDENT.

Despite these assurances, Allied civilians in Shanghai found cause for alarm and wonder at these circumstances: trucks heavily laden with Japanese, rolling through the streets. While it is "presumed" that they are on route to segregation areas, the Japanese are travelling without escort or guidance; the fact that two Japanese transports have been taking off daily going where and carrying what and whom only Japanese know; the tardiness of the Japanese to vacate the air-field barracks to where internees of the Allied internment camps have been asked to go and volunteer to work for the Americans.

Civilians are also shocked at officers and soldiers in night spots in company with reputed collaborators of Germans, Italians and other Nazi satellites, sharing with the Japanese the finest homes, hotels and cars, many of which belong to internees who are living in miserable bug-ridden, water-soaked camps.—Wireless.

UNLIMITED HOPE FOR COLONY

KONG'S FUTURE WAS EXPRESSED YESTERDAY BY MR. LAWRENCE KADOORIE IN A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH THE "CHINA MAIL." "THE DAMAGE THAT HAS RESULTED FROM THE YEARS OF WAR IS NOT NEARLY AS SEVERE AS WE HAD BEEN LED TO EXPECT," MR. KADOORIE SAID. "A SOUND CURRENCY HAVING NOW BEEN INTRODUCED, A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE DAMAGE SUFFERED HAVING BEEN MADE, I VENTURE TO SAY THAT HONG KONG'S FUTURE AS A BRITISH COLONY IS BOUNDLESS."

Mr. Kadoorie is in Hong Kong on a special mission. He has been in the Colony a few days and arrived here by R.A.F. plane from Shanghai, where he had been interned. The mission owes its conception to Major-General L. C. Hayes who asked Mr. Kadoorie in Shanghai to undertake it.

In Hong Kong, Mr. Kadoorie reported to the Chief Civil Administration Officer, Brigadier D. M. MacDougall, and has since been at work on an inspection of damage and in surveying the present condition of various companies, land lots and buildings here. It is to report and advise on reconstruction projects.

In the years before the Japanese occupation of the Colony, Mr. Kadoorie was one of the leading local figures in building construction and engineering enterprises. He had taken a close interest in the development of land projects, hotels, electricity supply, ship-building, engineering and construction work both on the island and mainland.

WAR TAXATION

He was on the board of many leading firms and was a member of the Special Commissions set up by the Hong Kong Government in 1940 and again in 1941 to study and draft legislation in connection with War Taxation. He held appointment also as a member of the Council of Appeals to hear appeals in connection with War Taxation.

He is the son of Sir Elly Kadoorie and is 46. He was educated first at the Cathedral School, Shanghai, and later at Aschen St. Vincent's Eastbourne and at Chilton College, Bristol.

He later became a law student at Lincoln's Inn.

JAPANESE PAPERS WARNED

Tokyo, Sept. 16. General MacArthur cracked down on the Japanese radio and information service to-day though he partly lifted the ban imposed on Friday on Domei news-agency.

Colonel Donald Hoover, Chief Censor, told a specially called conference of Japanese newspaper and radio and government officials, that General MacArthur would not tolerate any further attempts to colour the news or soften the fact of Japan's defeat.

He said that any media which violates MacArthur's directions against colouring news or "disturbing public tranquility" would result in suspension as in the case of Domei.

He told the editor of the "Nippon Times" regarded as a Japanese Government organ—that the editorials and articles in that newspaper were causing "considerable unrest among United States forces" and unless they were stopped MacArthur would halt publication of the paper.

Hoover told the conference: "In the days since your surrender you have revealed your lack of good faith in handling news," MacArthur announced that Domei could resume domestic operations but under strict American regulation.—Wireless.

ON PROBATION

Tokyo, Sept. 16. General Douglas MacArthur has lifted the ban on the Domei News Agency with effect as from 9 p.m. G.M.T. to-day.

The Agency, however, will only be allowed to operate under drastic restrictions, distributing only domestic news. A spokesman in General MacArthur's Headquarters said that Domei would only be allowed to operate on "probation."—Associated Press.

HURRICANE HITS FLORIDA

Miami, Sept. 16. High winds struck the south-east coast of Florida in advance of a roaring hurricane to-day, whipping across the Caribbean from the Bahamas. The weather bureau reported the stormy centre 170 miles south-south-east of Miami and due in the Keys early in the afternoon; it might take a northward swing that brings 100-miles-per-hour winds to the mainland.—Wireless.

Blunt Language In Order Of The Day

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 16. THE BRITISH ARE TACKLING THE JOB OF CONQUERING THE JAPANESE THAT THEY ARE BEATEN IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA WITH ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN AUTHORIZING THE "STERNEST MEASURES IN DEALING WITH JAPANESE OBSTINACY, IMPUDENCE AND NON-CO-OPERATION."

THE CAPTURED STAFF OF THE DOMET NEWS AGENCY HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK TRANSLATING THE NEWS INTO JAPANESE FOR PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO FIT INTO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE LINES TO CONVINCE THE ENEMY THAT HE IS BEATEN.—Associated Press.

Lord Louis Mountbatten has issued an order prohibiting all fraternisation with the Japanese. The order indicated that there is no objection to a shaking of hands, but British forces must not eat at the same tables with Japanese.

In a special Order of the Day, Admiral Lord Louis pointed out that until the surrender in Tokyo Bay, the Japanese as a nation had never known military defeat. They had been brought up with the idea that they are a supreme race of divine origin, and that, if necessary to achieve their objectives, treachery is a virtue.

They were finding it very hard he said, to accept the fact of defeat. They call themselves a proud people, but they are not proud to try and wriggle.

The Order gave details of Count Terauchi's failure to appear to sign the surrender document, said that the aged general had suffered from a stroke, but added that Lord Louis has insisted that as soon as Count Terauchi is fit enough, he will be required to appear before the Allied Commander-in-Chief and personally surrender his sword.

Lord Louis then issued a warning to commanders that in taking over control of various areas in South-East Asia, they might well come across units which had never fought, or who fought in the early stages when our forces were no powerful enough to deal with them. They might be arrogant and try to bluster, but "you will stand no nonsense."

They are to be dealt with firmly. It must be made quite clear that if we treat them with humanity, "we are going to be their masters."—Wireless.

No Kid Glove For MacArthur

TOKYO, SEPT. 16. GENERAL MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC AREA, DEFENDED HIS POLICIES REGARDING THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN IN A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT WHEN HE SAID THAT THE PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATION WAS THE REMOVAL OF WAR PRISONERS, PLUS THE NECESSITY OF GETTING THE OCCUPATION TROOPS INTO POSITION.

The demobilization of Japan, withdrawal of war-prisoners and the placing of the occupation troops will be completed by mid-October but "during this period their safety and complete security must be assured."

General MacArthur said that the "surrender terms are not soft and they won't be applied in kid glove fashion." Some 12 further divisions are to be landed in Japan in the next six weeks.—Associated Press.

PRISONERS FLOWN OUT

Singapore, Sept. 15. The evacuation of war prisoners from Sumatra began on Saturday with planes bringing out 24 men, including British, Australian and Dutch. They are evacuated from hard work and the diet given to them by the Japanese. They said that the first indication they had of surrender was when the Japanese suddenly began giving them extra rice. The first prisoners will be brought out by air because ships cannot yet land.—Reuter.

Vienna is full of "Hitlers"—men with that common Austrian face, reports Desmond Tigh, Reuter's special correspondent.

In the past 24 hours I have seen the following exact doubles of the Führer:—An attendant outside a night club, an ice-man, a tram-driver, a workman, and at least a dozen Austrian policemen on traffic duty.

The resemblance is remarkable.

IN HASTE TO SELL

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States Maritime Commission is urging the quick enactment of a Bill to sell all surplus American merchant ships.—Associated Press.

British Trade In China

London, September 16. Principles to justify hopes of increased trade between Great Britain and China are enumerated by O. M. Green, well-known writer on China and former Editor of the "North China Daily News," in to-day's "Observer."

Mr. Green writes: "Plainly, first and foremost is that of reciprocity, it is not mentioned in the treaty of January 1943 which Great Britain renounced her extra-territorial rights."

"Here in England in normal conditions a Chinese can open a shop, restaurant, bank, or factory as he pleases. There are over 300 foreign banks in Britain and foreign shipping coastal trade. It would be contrary to all Chinese sense of justice that she should deny similar liberties to British subjects, of course subject to law applicable to Chinese. If business is to be done, two streams of Western and Eastern life cannot flow side by side without mingling as in the past."

It is not merely that foreigners will stand in China in relation to its laws and regulations exactly as in other countries. Reward for loss of extra-territorial rights will be the freedom hitherto denied to them to move and do business all over China. They will have learned to speak Chinese, and they will find it to their advantage to know something of that immortal culture, the basis of all Chinese thought and character."

Writing of Shanghai's future administration, he said that Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh had told him that joint Chinese and foreign control even under a Chinese mayor would savour too much of old extra-territoriality to be acceptable. But the British, who own most of the land in Shanghai, says Green, may justly plead "no taxation without representation," as the Shanghai Chinese successfully did in 1927.

Green estimated that immediate prospects of trade with China for Great Britain should be "not less than 44,000,000 sterling annually."—Reuter.

AUSSIES WIN EASILY

London, Sept. 15. At Hove, Sussex scored 208 (John Langridge 111) and beat Eastern Command, James Langridge taking 4 for 12.

At Ramsgate, Kent scored 188, to which the Test player Lealie Ames contributed a century. (Bad interference and message incomplete).

At Middlebrough, the Australian Services side scored 208 for 5 declared, the Test player Price knocking up 120, and beat a Combined Counties team by 101 runs, the Test bowler Pettiford taking 6 for 20.—Reuter.

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UNUSUAL INCIDENT AT LORD'S

G. O. ALLEN, CAPTAINING THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND AGAINST R.A.F. IN A DRAWN MATCH AT LORD'S RECENTLY, WAS THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN A RARE INCIDENT WHICH COST HIM HIS WICKET.

While batting, Allen, a former England captain, played a ball from Roper on to his pads, from which it rolled on to the stumps without removing the balls. As the ball lay still, Allen picked it up and threw it back to Roper, who asked Umpire Fowler "How's that?" Fowler gave Allen out, "handled the ball," a decision that a section of the crowd loudly resented for some time.

It transpired that Roper did not mean his appeal to be for handling the ball but for bowled out, but the umpire could not know what was in his mind, besides which "How's that?" covers all ways of getting out.

DECLINES TO CONTINUE

On realising what had happened, the Australians sportingly asked Allen to resume batting, but he declined.

The law of cricket relating to handling the ball states a man is out "handled the ball" if he touches with his hands or takes up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite side. The correct entry in the scorebook when a batsman is given out under this law is "handled the ball" and the bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Poaching British Players

BELFAST, SEPT. 15. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS ATTENDING THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND TO-DAY DISCUSSED WITH THE IRE REPRESENTATIVE THE QUESTION OF "POACHING" OF BRITISH PLAYERS.

It is understood that they discussed the possibility of invoking the help of the International Football Federation, of which Eire is a member, to have club contracts internationally honoured. Eire could then be made to observe the regulations of other countries or else forfeit international matches, from which they draw their principle revenue.

Recently two well-known players, McAlinden of Portsmouth and Cochrane of Leeds, left their clubs to play for Irish teams and the respective clubs lost the services of players without getting any cash or compensation for that loss, inasmuch as Eire is not bound to pay transfer fees.

Another more famous player, Peter Doherty, who was playing for Ireland to-day, has also been approached by Irish clubs, and they and Derby County are battling for his services now that he is at own request on Manchester City's transfer list.—Reuter.

Chungking, Sept. 16. Chinese troops entered Wu-chang, capital of Hupeh Province, on Tuesday, the High Command here announced to-day.—Associated Press.

WITH THE VENEER OFF

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16. GENERAL WAINWRIGHT, SPEAKING AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR HERE TO-NIGHT, SAID: "I HAVE SEEN THE JAPANESE WITH THEIR VENEER TRIPPED OFF, AND I KNOW THE CUNNING WITH WHICH THEY CONCEAL THEIR TRUE NATURE."

"They can be docile and cooperative if the moment suits them."

"All who have lived through the tortured days are determined they shall never let themselves be on top again."

The Admiral said that if a nation wants peace amongst the respected nations she must be made to "realise that her medieval ways have no place in our modern world."

A Tokyo message adds that when General MacArthur ordered the Domei operation suspended, he placed guards round the building. The read of the news service asked that he was to do for new and he was told that the American news agencies were available.

The papers are now printing atrocity stories to bring to the Japanese people the stark realities of the war.

The Japanese Government has also told General MacArthur that they were ready to turn over most of those who are wanted for trial.—Associated Press.

BIG JOBS GOING IN INDIA

London, September 15. Harry J. Dutton, special correspondent of "News of the World," in a despatch from Bombay, says to-day that for weeks past a number of officers and men in the British services have been made offers of lucrative jobs in India.

He admits that while politicians would have us believe that there is no hope of future progress in India until the British have left, industrialists, many of them Indian and Anglo-Indian, by birth, plead with our men to stay.

Such men, he writes, are being offered situations as tea plantation supervisors, or as executive officers in civil engineering, printing, banking and the textile industries and so on, at salaries ranging from the equivalent to 60 to 150 pounds sterling a month.

Of the men themselves, Dutton says, while those now leaving India are glad to be getting back to home and wife and children, getting a decent job is a main concern, and some may well return to India.—Reuter.